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1□□□□□ $f(x) = a(\ln x + \frac{1}{x})$ □ $a \in R$ □

□ 1□□ $f(x)$ □□□□

□ 2□□□□ $2f(x) - \ln x + x + 2 = 0$ □□□□□□□ a □□□□□□

□□□□□□□ 1□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ $(0, +\infty)$ □

$$f'(x) = a(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{a(x-1)}{x^2}$$
 □

□ $a > 0$ □□ $f(x)$ □ $(0, 1)$ □□□□□ $(1, +\infty)$ □□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=1$ □□□□□□ a □

□ $a = 0$ □□ $f(x) = 0$ □□□□□□

□ $a < 0$ □□ $f(x)$ □ $(0, 1)$ □□□□□ $(1, +\infty)$ □□□□

□□ $f(x)$ □ $x=1$ □□□□□□ a □

□ 2□□ $h(x) = 2f(x) - \ln x + x + 2$ □□ $h(x) = (2a-1)\ln x + \frac{2a}{x} + x + 2$ □

$$h'(x) = \frac{2a-1}{x} - \frac{2a}{x^2} + 1 = \frac{(x-1)(x+2a)}{x^2} (x > 0)$$
 □

① □ $a \in 0$ □□□ $x \in (0, 1)$ □□ $h'(x) < 0$ □ $h(x)$ □□□□□

□ $x \in (1, +\infty)$ □□ $h'(x) > 0$ □ $h(x)$ □□□□□ $h(x)$ □□□□□□□□

② □ $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ □□ $x \in (0, +\infty)$ □ $h'(x) \geq 0$ □□ h' □ 1□ $= 0$ □

$h(x)$ □□□□□ $h(x)$ □□□□□□□□

③ □ $-\frac{1}{2} < a < 0$ □□ $0 < -2a < 1$ □

$$\square \quad x \in (0, -2a) \quad \square \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad \square \quad h'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (-2a, 1) \quad \square \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \begin{cases} h(-2a) > 0 \\ h(1) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad h(1) < 0 \quad \square \quad a < -\frac{3}{2} \quad \square \quad -\frac{1}{2} < a < 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \square \quad a < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \quad -2a > 1 \quad \square \quad x \in (0, 1) \quad \square \quad x \in (-2a, +\infty) \quad \square \quad h'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (1, -2a) \quad \square \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \begin{cases} h(1) > 0 \\ h(-2a) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad h(1) > 0 \quad \square \quad a > -\frac{3}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(-2a) = (2a-1)[h(-2a)-1] < 0 \quad \square \quad a < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \quad a < -\frac{e}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\therefore -\frac{3}{2} < a < -\frac{e}{2} \quad \square \square \square \square \quad -\frac{3}{2} < a < -\frac{e}{2} \quad \square \square \quad 0 < e^2 < 1 \quad \square \quad e^2 > -2a \quad \square$$

$$h(e^2) = 4 + e^2 + 2a(e^2 - 2) < 4 + e^2 - e(e^2 - 2) < 4 + 1 - 5e < 0 \quad \square$$

$$h(e^2) = e^2 + 2a(e^2 + 2) > e^2 - 3(e^2 + 2) = e^2 - 6 - 3e^2 > e^2 - 7 > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{e}{2}\right) \quad \square$$

$$2 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \ln x - (a+1)x + 1 \quad \square \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \quad \square \square \square \quad (2a-1)\left(\frac{f(x)}{x} + a+1\right) + \frac{1}{x} + x + 2 = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \quad f(x) = \ln x - a \quad \square$$

$$x > e^e \quad f(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < e^e \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$x = e^e \quad f(e^e) = 1 - e^e$$

$$(2a - 1)\left(\frac{f(x)}{x} + a + 1\right) + \frac{1}{x} + x + 2 = 0 \quad (1 - 2a)(x \ln x + 1) = (x + 1)^2$$

$$y = x \ln x + 1 \quad y' = \ln x + 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$x > \frac{1}{e} \quad x < \frac{1}{e}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{e} \quad 1 - \frac{1}{e} > 0 \quad y = x \ln x + 1 > 0$$

$$1 - 2a = \frac{(x + 1)^2}{x \ln x + 1}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{(x + 1)^2}{x \ln x + 1} \quad g'(x) = \frac{(x + 1)(\ln x - 1)(x - 1)}{(x \ln x + 1)^2}$$

$$x > 0$$

$$x > e \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad 1 < x < e \quad g'(x) < 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad g(1) = 4 \quad x = e \quad g(e) = e + 1$$

$$y = 1 - 2a \quad g(x)^3 \quad e + 1 < 1 - 2a < 4$$

$$\frac{3}{2} < a < \frac{e}{2}$$

$$a \in \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{e}{2}\right)$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = x^3 - kx + k^2$$

$$1 \quad f(x)$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad k$$

$$1 \quad f(x) = x^3 - kx + k^2 \quad f(x) = 3x^2 - k$$

$$k, 0 \leq f(x) \leq f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$k > 0 \implies f(x) > 0 \implies x > \sqrt{\frac{k}{3}} \implies x < -\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}$$

$$\implies f(x) < 0 \implies -\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}} < x < \sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}) \cup (-\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}) \cup (\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}, +\infty)$$

$$\implies k, 0 \leq f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$k > 0 \implies f(x) \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}) \cup (-\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}) \cup (\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}, +\infty)$$

$$\implies 2 \implies 1 \implies k > 0 \implies f(x)_{\min} = f\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}\right) \implies f(x)_{\min} = f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}\right)$$

$$\implies f(x) \implies \implies \implies \implies \implies$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} k > 0 \\ f\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}\right) < 0 \\ f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{k}{3}}\right) > 0 \end{cases} \implies 0 < k < \frac{4}{27}$$

$$\implies k \in (0, \frac{4}{27})$$

$$4 \implies \implies f(x) = e^x - a(x-2)^2 \implies a > 0 \implies f(x) \implies f(x) \implies \implies$$

$$\implies 1 \implies f(x) \implies \implies f(x) \implies m \implies m, e^2 \implies$$

$$\implies 2 \implies f(x) \implies \implies a \implies \implies \implies$$

$$\implies \implies \implies 1 \implies \implies f(x) = e^x - a(x-2)^2 \implies a > 0 \implies \implies$$

$$f(x) = e^x - 2a(x-2) = g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = e^x - 2a$$

$$g'(x) = e^x - 2a = 0 \quad x_0 = \ln(2a)$$

$$g(x) \quad (-\infty, x_0) \quad (x_0, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(x_0) = g(\ln(2a)) = 2a - 2a(\ln(2a) - 2) = 6a - 2a\ln(2a)$$

$$6a - 2a\ln(2a) > 0 \quad \ln(2a) < 3 \quad a < \frac{e^3}{2}$$

$$\therefore 0 < a < \frac{e^3}{2} \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) > R$$

$$6a - 2a\ln(2a) < 0 \quad \ln(2a) > 3 \quad a > \frac{e^3}{2}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\therefore 2 < x_1 < x_2 \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, x_1) \quad (x_1, x_2) \quad (x_2, +\infty)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{e^3}{2} \quad f(x) > R$$

$$a > \frac{e^3}{2} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, x_1) \quad (x_1, x_2) \quad (x_2, +\infty)$$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$

$$x_0 = \ln(2a) \quad f(x_0) > 0 \quad \therefore m = 6a - 2a\ln(2a) \quad 2a = t > 0$$

$$u(t) = 3t - t \ln t \quad u(t) = 3 - \ln t - 1 = 2 - \ln t = 0 \quad t = e^2 \quad \therefore m, u(e^2) = 3e^2 - e^2 \ln e^2 = e^2$$

$$\therefore m, e^2$$

$$f(x) = e^x - a(x-2)^2 \quad a > 0$$

$$\because f'(2) = e^2 \neq 0 \quad \therefore 2 \text{ is not a local extremum}$$

$$f(x) = e^x - a(x-2)^2 = 0 \quad a = \frac{e^x}{(x-2)^2} \quad (x \neq 2)$$

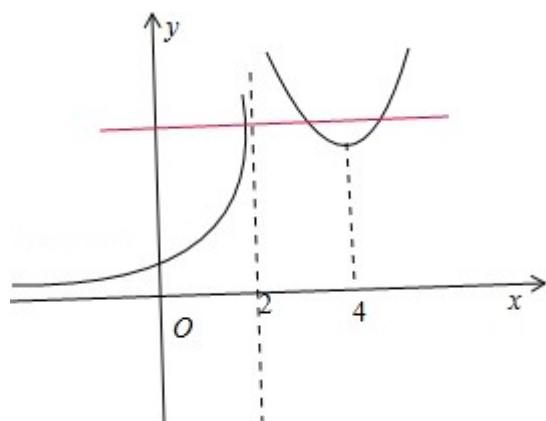
$$G(x) = \frac{e^x}{(x-2)^2} \quad (x \neq 2) \quad G(x) = \frac{e^x(x-4)}{(x-2)^3}$$

$$G(x) \text{ is defined on } (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, 4) \cup (4, +\infty)$$

$$G'(x) = \frac{e^x}{4}$$

$$a > \frac{e^4}{4}$$

$$\therefore a \in \left(\frac{e^4}{4}, +\infty\right)$$



$$5 \text{ } f(x) = xe^x - ax^2 - 2ax$$

$$1 \text{ } f(x) \text{ is concave up}$$

2. $f(x)$ 的单调性

$$f(x) = xe^x - ax^2 - 2ax \quad R$$

$$f'(x) = e^x + xe^x - 2a = e^x(x+1) - 2a = (x+1)(e^x - 2a)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a, 0 \quad e^x - 2a > 0 \quad x < -1 \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad x > -1 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 0 \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = \ln(2a)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad R$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2e} \quad x < \ln(2a) \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \ln(2a) < x < -1 \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad x > -1 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), -1) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$a > \frac{1}{2e} \quad x < -1 \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad -1 < x < \ln(2a) \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad x > \ln(2a) \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad (-1, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), +\infty)$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), -1) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad R$$

$$a > \frac{1}{2e} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, -1) \quad (-1, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = xe^x - ax^2 - 2ax = x(e^x - ax - 2a)$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad f(x) \quad 0$$

$$g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = e^x - ax - 2a \text{ 求 } f(x) \text{ 的极值}$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - a \text{ 令 } f'(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } e^x = a \text{ 即 } x = \ln a \text{ 当 } a > 0 \text{ 时}$$

$$f(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}x - 1 \text{ 求 } f(x) \text{ 的极值}$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - a$$

$$\text{① 当 } a \leq 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = e^x - a > 0 \text{ 恒成立 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\text{② 当 } a > 0 \text{ 时 } f'(x) = e^x - a = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \ln a \text{ 当 } x < \ln a \text{ 时 } f'(x) < 0$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(\ln a) = a - a \ln a - 2a = -a(1 + \ln a)$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < a < \frac{1}{e} \text{ 时 } f(x)_{\min} = f(\ln a) < 0 \text{ 即 } f(x) \text{ 有负数}$$

$$\text{当 } a > \frac{1}{e} \text{ 且 } a \neq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时 } f(x)_{\min} = f(\ln a) < 0$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - 2 > 0 \text{ 恒成立 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\text{③ 当 } x > 2 \text{ 时 } e^x - x - 2 > 0$$

$$x > 4 \text{ 时 } x > 2 \ln(2a) \text{ 即 } f(x) = e^x - \frac{x}{2} - a(x+2) > e^{\frac{2 \ln(2a)}{2}} - \frac{2 \ln(2a)}{2} - a(2 \ln(2a) + 2) = 2a > 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (\ln a, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } (\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{t}{3}x^3 + (2+t)x^2 - 8x - 4t + 7$$

$$\text{① 当 } t > 0 \text{ 时 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$2 \text{ 证明 } g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x) + g(x)}{2} - \frac{|f(x) - g(x)|}{2} \text{ 证明 } m(x) \text{ 在 } t \text{ 处连续}$$

$$\text{证明 } 1 \text{ } f(x) = -tx^2 + 2(t+2)x - 8 = -(x-2)(tx-4)$$

$$\text{ } f(x) = 0 \text{ } x_1 = 2, x_2 = \frac{4}{t}$$

$$\text{ } t = 2 \text{ 证明 } f(x) \text{ 在 } R \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\text{ } t > 2 \text{ } x_1 > x_2 \text{ 证明 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \frac{4}{t}), (2, +\infty) \text{ 和 } (\frac{4}{t}, 2) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\text{ } 0 < t < 2 \text{ } x_1 < x_2 \text{ 证明 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, 2), (\frac{4}{t}, +\infty) \text{ 和 } (2, \frac{4}{t}) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$2 \text{ 证明 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上 } x=1 \text{ 是极值点}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ } t=0 \text{ 证明 } f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 7 \text{ 证明 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 在 } x = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \in (1, +\infty) \text{ 上}$$

$$\text{证明 } m(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ } t < 0 \text{ 证明 } f(x) = -(x-2)(tx-4) \text{ 证明 } x_1 = 2, x_2 = \frac{4}{t} < 0 \text{ 上}$$

$$\text{证明 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 2) \text{ 和 } (2, +\infty) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$f(0) = 7 - 4t > 0, f(1) = 1 - \frac{10}{3}t > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{在 } x, 1 \text{ 处 } m(x) = g(x) \text{ 证明 } y = m(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1] \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\text{证明 } y = m(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\text{证明 } f(2) = -\frac{8t}{3} - 1 < 0 \text{ 和 } -\frac{3}{8} < t < 0 \text{ 上}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ } t > 0 \text{ 证明}$$

$$(i) \text{ } t = 2 \text{ 证明 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 2) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\text{证明 } y = m(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 2) \text{ 上连续}$$

$x \in (0, \frac{4}{a^2})$ $f(x) > 0$ $f(x)$

$x \in (\frac{4}{a^2}, +\infty)$ $f(x) < 0$ $f(x)$ 3

$a, 0$ $f(x)$ $(0, +\infty)$

$a > 0$ $f(x)$ $(0, \frac{4}{a^2})$ $(\frac{4}{a^2}, +\infty)$ 4

$g(x) = kx + \ln x - a\sqrt{x} - 1$

$kx + \ln x - a\sqrt{x} - 1 = 0$ $a = k\sqrt{x} + \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ $a = k\sqrt{x} + \frac{2\ln\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$h(x) = kx + \frac{2\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}$ $h(x) = \frac{kx^2 - 2\ln x + 3}{x^2} = 0$ $kx^2 - 2\ln x + 3 = 0$ $k = \frac{\ln x^2 - 3}{x^2}$ 6

$M(t) = \frac{\ln t - 3}{t}$ $M(t) = \frac{4 - \ln t}{t} = 0$ $t = e^4$ $t \in (0, e^4)$ $M(t) > 0$ $M(t)$ 5

$t \in (e^4, +\infty)$ $M(t) < 0$ $M(t)$ $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $M(t) > 0$ $M(t)$, $M(e^4) = \frac{1}{e^4}$

$k \cdot \frac{1}{e^2}$ $h'(x) = 0$ $a \in R$

$0 < k < \frac{1}{e^2}$ $k = \frac{\ln t - 3}{t}$ t_1, t_2 $0 < t_1 < e^2 < t_2$ 7

$k = \frac{2\ln x - 3}{x^2}$ x_1, x_2 $x_1 = \sqrt{t_1}, x_2 = \sqrt{t_2}$ $0 < x_1 < e^2 < x_2$

$h(x)$ $(0, x_1)$ $(x_2, +\infty)$ (x_1, x_2)

$0 < k < \frac{1}{e^2}$ $a \in (h(x_2)_{\min}, h(x_1)_{\max})$ 8

$h(x_1)$ $h(x_2)$

$$kx_1^2 - 2\ln x_1 + 3 = 0 \quad kx_1 = \frac{2\ln x_1}{x_1} - \frac{3}{x_1}$$

$$h(x) = kx + \frac{2\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2\ln x}{x} - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{4\ln x - 4}{x} \quad 0 < x < e$$

$$N(x) = \frac{4\ln x - 4}{x} \quad 0 < x < e \quad N(x) = \frac{4(2 - \ln x)}{x^2} \quad N(x) \quad 0 < x < e$$

$$N(x) < N(e) = \frac{4}{e} \quad h(x) < \frac{4}{e} \quad a. \frac{4}{e} \quad 10$$

$$h(x_2) = \frac{4\ln x_2 - 4}{x_2} \quad x_2 > e \quad 11$$

$$N(x) = \frac{4\ln x - 4}{x} \quad (e^2, +\infty) \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad N(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore h(x_2) > 0 \quad a > 0$$

$$a \in (0, \frac{4}{e}) \quad 12$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + bx + c \quad y = f(x) \quad (\frac{1}{2}, f(\frac{1}{2})) \quad y$$

$$f(x) \quad 1 \quad f(x) \quad 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + bx + c \quad f(x) = 3x^2 + b$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{1}{2}) = 3 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 + b = 0 \quad b = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$x_0 \quad f(x_0) \quad f(x_0) = x_0^3 - \frac{3}{4}x_0 + c = 0 \quad |x_0| < 1$$

$$c = -x_0^3 + \frac{3}{4}x_0 \quad |x_0| < 1$$

$$c(x) = -x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x \quad (-1, x, 1)$$

$$\therefore c(x) = -3x^2 + \frac{3}{4} = -3(x + \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\square \quad x \in (-1 - \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2} - 1) \quad \square \square \quad c'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \quad \square \square \quad c'(x) > 0$$

$$\square \quad c(x) \quad \square \quad (-1 - \frac{1}{2}) \quad \square \quad (\frac{1}{2} - 1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \quad (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad c(-1) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \quad c(1) = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \square \quad c(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \square \quad c(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{4} \leq c \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x + c = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad -\frac{1}{4} \leq c \leq -x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x \quad \square \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \begin{cases} 4x^3 - 3x - 1 = (x-1)(2x+1)^2 \geq 0 \\ 4x^3 - 3x + 1 = (x+1)(2x-1)^2 \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \square \square \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad |x| \leq 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \therefore f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x + c \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{3}{4} = 3(x + \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2}) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x \in (-\infty - \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2} + \infty) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \quad \square \quad (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \quad (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f(-1) = c - \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \quad f(-\frac{1}{2}) = c + \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = c - \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \quad f(1) = c + \frac{1}{4} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad x_0 \quad \square \square \quad f(-1) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(1) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad c > \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \quad c < -\frac{1}{4} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad c > \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \square \quad f(-1) = c - \frac{1}{4} > 0 \quad \square \quad f(-\frac{1}{2}) = c + \frac{1}{4} > 0 \quad \square \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = c - \frac{1}{4} > 0 \quad \square \quad f(1) = c + \frac{1}{4} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square f(-4d) = -64c^3 + 3c + c = 4d(1 - 16c^2) < 0 \square$$

$$\square \text{monotonically increasing } f(x) \text{ on } (-4c, 1) \square \text{monotonically decreasing}$$

$$\square f(x) \text{ on } (-\infty, -1) \text{monotonically increasing } (1, +\infty) \text{monotonically decreasing}$$

$$\square f(x) \text{monotonically increasing } 1 \text{monotonically decreasing}$$

$$\square c < -\frac{1}{4} \square f(-1) = c - \frac{1}{4} < 0 \square f(-\frac{1}{2}) = c + \frac{1}{4} < 0 \square f(\frac{1}{2}) = c - \frac{1}{4} < 0 \square f(1) = c + \frac{1}{4} < 0 \square$$

$$\square f(-4d) = 64c^3 + 3c + c = 4d(1 - 16c^2) > 0 \square$$

$$\square \text{monotonically increasing } f(x) \text{ on } (1, -4d) \square \text{monotonically decreasing}$$

$$\square f(x) \text{ on } (1, +\infty) \text{monotonically increasing } (-\infty, 1) \text{monotonically decreasing}$$

$$\square f(x) \text{monotonically increasing } 1 \text{monotonically decreasing}$$

$$\square f(x) \text{monotonically increasing } 1 \square$$

$$9 \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = \frac{1}{3}ax^3 - \frac{a+1}{2}x^2 + x + b \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square ab = dc \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square a \neq 0) \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square \square (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{1}{7}) \cup (4, +\infty) \square \square c \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square f(x) = ax^2 - (a+1)x + 1 = (ax - 1)(x - 1) \square$$

$$\square a = 0 \square \square f(x) = 1 - x \square$$

$$\square (-\infty, 1) \square \square f(x) > 0 \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square (1, +\infty) \square \square f(x) < 0 \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square a = 1 \square \square f(x) = (x - 1)^2 \dots 0 \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\Delta = 4a^2 - 8, 0 < a, \sqrt{2} \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\Delta = 4a^2 - 8 > 0 \quad \sqrt{2} < a, 2$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad a - \sqrt{a^2 - 2} < x < a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2}$$

$$a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2} > \sqrt{2} > \frac{2}{a}$$

$$a - \sqrt{a^2 - 2} = \frac{2}{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2}} < \frac{2}{a}$$

$$\therefore \{x | \frac{2}{a}, x < a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2}\}$$

$$0 < a, \sqrt{2} \quad \{x | -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\sqrt{2} < a < 2 \quad \{x | -\sqrt{2} < x < a + \sqrt{a^2 - 2}\}$$

$$a = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$f(x) + 1 = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2ax + 3, x \geq \frac{2}{a} \\ x^2 - 1, x < \frac{2}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$y = f(x) + 1$$

$$\Delta = 4a^2 - 12 > 0 \quad \frac{2}{a} > 1$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{3} < a < 2$$

$$x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x_4 \quad x_1 = -1 \quad x_2 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4 = 3 \quad a = 2 \quad x_4 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} x_3 = -1 + x_4 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 2a \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{2a-1}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{2a-1}{3}\right)^2 - 2a \times \frac{2a-1}{3} + 3 = 0$$

$$4a^2 + a - 14 = 0$$

$$a = -\frac{7}{4}, a = 2$$

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{cases} x_3 = 1 + x_4 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 2a \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{2a+1}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{2a+1}{3}\right)^2 - 2a \times \frac{2a+1}{3} + 3 = 0$$

$$4a^2 + a - 14 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{7}{4}, a = -2$$

$$a = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 2x) \ln x + \left(a - \frac{1}{2}\right)x^2 + 2(1-a)x + a$$

$$(f)'(x) = 2(x-1) \ln x + a$$

$$a < -2 \quad f(x) \text{ is increasing}$$

$$(f)'(x) = 2(x-1) \ln x + a \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a = 0 \quad f(x) = 2(x-1) \ln x \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$x > 1 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x = 1 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ is increasing on } (0, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = 1, x_2 = e^a \quad e^a < 1$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, e^a) \quad (e^a, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a < 0 \quad e^a > 1 \quad f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, e^a) \quad (e^a, +\infty)$$

$$a < -2 \quad f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, e^a) \quad (e^a, +\infty)$$

$$f(1) = a - \frac{1}{2} + 2(1 - a) + a = \frac{3}{2} > 0 \quad x = e^a \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x) = f(e^a) = (x^2 - 2x)(-a) + (a - \frac{1}{2})x^2 + 2(1 - a)x + a = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 2)^2 + a + 2 \quad a < -2 \quad \therefore f(e^a) < 0$$

$$x \in (0, 1) \quad x_0 \quad f(x_0) < 0$$

$$\ln x < x - 1 \quad \therefore \ln \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \frac{1 - x}{x} \quad \therefore \ln x < \frac{1 - x}{x} \quad \therefore \ln x > \frac{1 - x}{x}$$

$$x^2 - 2x = x(x - 2) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = (x^2 - 2x)\ln x + (a - \frac{1}{2})x^2 + 2(1 - a)x + a < (x^2 - 2x)\frac{1 - x}{x} + (a - \frac{1}{2})x^2 + 2(1 - a)x + a = (a + \frac{1}{2})(x - 1)^2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(a + \frac{1}{2})(x - 1)^2 + \frac{3}{2} = 0 \quad x = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{-3}{2a+1}} \quad a < -2 \quad \therefore 0 < \frac{-3}{2a+1} < 1 \quad \therefore 0 < 1 - \sqrt{\frac{-3}{2a+1}} < 1$$

$$x_0 = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{-3}{2a+1}}, x_0 \in (0, 1)$$

$$f(x_0) < 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad f(x) \quad (0, 1)$$

$$f(1) > 0 \quad f(e^a) < 0 \quad f(x) \quad (1, e^a)$$

$$x \in (e^a, +\infty) \quad x_1 \quad f(x_1) > 0 \quad x = e^{\frac{1}{a+1/2}} \quad x > e^a \quad \therefore$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 2x)(-a + \frac{1}{2}) + (a - \frac{1}{2})x^2 + 2(1 - a)x + a = x + a > e^a + a$$

$$\square \ln a - 2, 0 \square \square 0 < a, e^2 \square \square g_{\square a} \square, 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \mathcal{G}(x) \square, 0 \square \square f(x) \square, 0 \square \square f(x) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f_{\square a} = 0 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \ln a - 2 > 0 \square \square a > e^2 \square \square g_{\square a} > 0 \square \square g_{\square 1} = 2 \ln a - 1 - a \square$$

$$\square h_{\square a} = 2 \ln a - 1 - a (a > e^2) \square \square h_{\square a} = \frac{2}{a} - 1 = \frac{2 - a}{a} < 0 \square$$

$$\square \square h_{\square a} \square (e^2 \square +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square h_{\square a} < 4 - 1 - e^2 = 3 - e^2 < 0 \square \square g_{\square 1} < 0 \square$$

$$\square g_{\square a} > 0 \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) \square (0, a) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x \in (1, a) \square \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) = 0 \square$$

$$\square 0 < x < x_1 \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) < 0 \square \square x_1 < x < a \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) > 0 \square$$

$$\square \square 0 < x < x_1 \square \square f(x) < 0 \square \square x < x < a \square \square f(x) > 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \mathcal{G}(a^2) = 2 \ln a - \ln a^2 - \frac{a^2 + a}{a^2} = - \frac{a^2 + a}{a^2} < 0 \square$$

$$\square g_{\square a} > 0 \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) \square (a, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x_2 \in (a, a^2) \square \square \square \mathcal{G}(x_2) = 0 \square$$

$$\square a < x < x_2 \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) > 0 \square \square x > x_2 \square \square \mathcal{G}(x) < 0 \square$$

$$\square \square a < x < x_2 \square \square f(x) > 0 \square \square x > x_2 \square \square f(x) < 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square 0 < x < x_1 \square \square f(x) < 0 \square \square x_1 < x < x_2 \square \square f(x) > 0 \square \square x > x_2 \square \square f(x) < 0 \square$$

$$\square \square f(x) \square (0, x_1) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (x_1 \square x_2) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square (x_2 \square +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square f'(\alpha) = 0 \square \square x_1 < a < x_2 \square \square \square f'(x) \square (x_1 \square x_2) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f'(x_1) < 0 \square f'(x_2) > 0 \square$$

$$\square \square f'(1) = 2\ln a > 0 \square \square \square f'(x) \square (1, x_1) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f'(x) \square (0, x_1) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square f'(a^2) = 2a^2 \ln a - (a^2 + a) \ln a^2 = -2a \ln a < 0 \square \square \square f'(x) \square (x_2 \square a^2) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f'(x) \square (x_2 \square +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square a > e^2 \square \square \square f'(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square 0 < a, e^2 \square \square \square f'(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square a > e^2 \square \square \square f'(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$13 \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - ax^2 - 3a^2x + b (a > 0) \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square x=0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square y = -3x + 2 \square \square \square a \square b \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \frac{b}{a^2} \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - ax^2 - 3a^2x + b \square \square f(x) = x^3 - 2ax - 3a^2 \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square f(x) \square (0, b) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(0) = -3a^2 \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square \square \square y - b = -3a^2(x - 0) \square \square y = -3a^2x + b \square$$

$$\square \square \square f(x) \square x=0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square y = -3x + 2 \square$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -3a^2 = -3 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \square \square \square \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - ax^2 - 3a^2x + b \square \square f(x) = x^3 - 2ax - 3a^2 \square$$

$$\square \square f(x) = x^3 - 2ax - 3a^2 = 0 \square \square (x - 3a)(x + a) = 0 \square$$

$$\square \square a > 0 \square$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x \in (-\infty, -a) \cup (3a, +\infty) \text{ 时 } f(x) > 0 \text{ 当 } x \in (-a, 3a) \text{ 时 } f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -a) \text{ 上单调增在 } (-a, 3a) \text{ 上单调减在 } (3a, +\infty) \text{ 上单调增}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (-a, 3a) \text{ 上单调减}$$

$$\text{当 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (-a, 3a) \text{ 上单调减} \begin{cases} f(-a) > 0 \\ f(3a) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3}a^3 - a^3 + 3a^3 + b > 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot 27a^3 - 9a^3 - 9a^3 + b < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\frac{5}{3} < \frac{b}{a^3} < 9$$

$$14 \text{ 设 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \forall x, y \in R \text{ 有 } f(x+y) - f(y) - x^2 - 2xy + 3x = 0 \text{ 求 } f(2) = ?$$

$$1 \text{ 求 } f(x) \text{ 的表达式}$$

$$2 \text{ 设 } H(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \text{ 求 } G(x) = H(2^x - 1) + \frac{2m}{|2^x - 1|} - 5m \text{ 在 } m \text{ 为常数时}$$

$$\text{当 } f(x) \text{ 在 } \forall x, y \in R \text{ 有 } f(x+y) - f(y) - x^2 - 2xy + 3x = 0$$

$$\text{当 } x=2, y=0 \text{ 时 } f(2) - f(0) + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{当 } f(2) = -1 \text{ 时 } f(0) = 1$$

$$\text{当 } y=0 \text{ 时 } f(x) - f(0) - x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$\text{当 } f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$2 \text{ 设 } H(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} = x + \frac{1}{x} - 3$$

$$\text{当 } |2^x - 1| = t \text{ 时 } t \neq 0$$

$$\text{当 } t > 0$$

$$t \mid 2^x - 1$$

$$0 < t < 1$$

$$G(x) = H(2^x - 1) + \frac{2m}{|2^x - 1|} - 5m = t + \frac{1}{t} - 3 + \frac{2m}{t} - 5m = 0$$

$$t^2 - (3 + 5m)t + 2m + 1 = 0 \quad 0 < t_1 < 1, \quad t_2 > 1 \quad 0 < t_1 < 1, \quad t_2 = 1$$

$$H(x) = t^2 - (3 + 5m)t + 2m + 1$$

$$H(x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 0 < t_1 < 1, \quad t_2 > 1 \quad \begin{cases} H(0) = 2m + 1 > 0 \\ H(1) = -3m - 1 < 0 \end{cases} \quad m > -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0 < t_1 < 1, \quad t_2 = 1 \quad \begin{cases} 0 < \frac{3 + 5m}{2} < 1 \\ H(0) = 2m + 1 > 0 \\ H(1) = -3m - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad m = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$m \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty\right)$$

$$f(x) = e^x - 2ax + b \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{2} f(x) - \frac{x}{2} e^x + e^x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln x$$

$$f(x) \text{ on } [0, 1]$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{a}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{e} - 1)^2 \quad f(x) \text{ on } [0, 1] \quad a$$

$$f(x) = e^x - 2a \quad 0, x, 1$$

$$-2a \leq 0 \quad a, 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad [0, 1] \quad f(x) \text{ on } [0, 1]$$

$$-2a < 0 \quad a > 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = \ln 2a$$

$$0 < a, \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) > 0 \quad [0, 1] \quad f(x) \text{ on } [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{e}{2} \quad x \in [0, \ln 2a) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x \in (\ln 2a, 1] \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad [0, \ln 2a) \quad (\ln 2a, 1]$$

$$a \cdot \frac{e}{2} \quad f(x) < 0 \quad [0, 1] \quad f(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$a, \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{e}{2} \quad f(x) \quad [0, \ln 2a) \quad (\ln 2a, 1]$$

$$a \cdot \frac{e}{2} \quad f(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x}{2} f(x) - \frac{x}{2} e^x + e^x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} bx = -ax^2 + bx - 1 + e^x$$

$$F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{a}{4} + \frac{b}{2} - 1 + \sqrt{e} = \frac{a}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{e} - 1)^2$$

$$b = a + 1 - e$$

$$F(x) = e^x - ax^2 + bx - 1 = e^x - ax^2 + (a + 1 - e)x - 1$$

$$F(0) = 0 \quad F(1) = e - a + a + 1 - e - 1 = 0 \quad F(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$F(x) \quad (0, 1)$$

$$F(x) = e^x - 2ax + a + 1 - e = f(x)$$

$$a, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(x) \quad [0, 1] \quad F(0) = 2 + a - e < 0 \quad F(1) = 1 - a > 0$$

$$x_0 \in (0, 1) \quad F(x_0) = 0 \quad F(x) \quad (0, x_0) \quad (x_0, 1)$$

$$F(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$a \cdot \frac{e}{2} \quad F(x) \quad [0, 1] \quad F(x) \quad [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{e}{2} \quad F(x) \quad [0, \ln 2a) \quad (\ln 2a, 1]$$

$$F(\ln 2a)=2a-2a\ln 2a+a+1-e=3a-2a\ln 2a+1-e$$

$$h(a)=3a-2a\ln 2a+1-e \quad h(a)=3-2\ln 2a-2=1-2\ln 2a=0 \quad a=\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}<a<\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \quad h(a)>0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}<a<\frac{e}{2} \quad h(a)<0$$

$$h(a)_{\max}=\sqrt{e}+1-e<0 \quad F(\ln 2a)=2a-2a\ln 2a+a+1-e=3a-2a\ln 2a+1-e<0$$

$$F(0)=2+a-e \quad F(1)=1-a$$

$$F(x)_{(0,1)} \begin{cases} 2+a-e>0 \\ 1-a>0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore e-2<a<1 \quad \frac{1}{2}<a<\frac{e}{2}$$

$$a \quad e-2<a<1$$

$$16 \quad y=f(x) \quad y=-6 \quad f(0)=-2 \quad f(x-2) \quad g(x)=\frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$1 \quad y=f(x)$$

$$2 \quad x\in[1,2] \quad t\in[-4,4] \quad g(x)=m+tm \quad m$$

$$3 \quad y=g(|x|+3)+k\cdot\frac{2}{|x|+3}-11 \quad k$$

$$1 \quad f(x-2) \quad f(x-2)=f(-x-2)$$

$$f(x) \quad x=-2$$

$$y=f(x) \quad y=-6$$

$$\square f(x) = a(x+2)^2 - 6 \square$$

$$\square\square f(0) = 4a - 6 = -2 \square\square a = 1 \square$$

$$\square\square f(x) = (x+2)^2 - 6 = x^2 + 4x - 2 \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square 1 \square \square g(x) = x - \frac{2}{x} + 4$$

$$\square\square g(x) \square \square \square [1 \square 2] \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square\square g(x)_{min} = 3 \square$$

$$\square\square 3 \dots - m^2 + tm \square m^2 - tm + 3 \dots 0$$

$$\square\square m^2 - 4m + 3 \dots 0 \square m^2 + 4m + 3 \dots 0 \square$$

$$\square\square m \cdot 3 \square m, - 3 \square$$

$$\square\square m \square \square \square \square \square (-\infty \square - 3] \cup [3 \square +\infty) \square$$

$$\square 3 \square \square n = |x| + 3 \dots 3 \square$$

$$\square\square g(n) + k \cdot \frac{2}{n} - 11 = 0 \square n - \frac{2}{n} + 4 + \frac{2k}{n} - 11 = 0 \square \frac{n^2 - 7n + 2k - 2}{n} = 0 \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square y = g(|x| + 3) + k \cdot \frac{2}{|x| + 3} - 11 \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square\square n^2 - 7n + 2k - 2 = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square 3? \square$$

$$\square\square k = 7 \square$$

$$\square k = 7 \square \square \square n^2 - 7n + 12 = 0 \square n_1 = 3 \square n_2 = 4 \square$$

$$\square n_1 = 3 \square \square x = 0 \square \square n_2 = 4 \square \square x = \pm 1 \square$$

$$\square\square k = 7 \square$$

□□□□□□□□ 0□ ±1□

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